

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DRAINAGE, IMPAIRED SIGHT.

NOISES IN THE HEAD.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE

THROAT.

CHRONIC CATARRH.

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCUS

MEMBRANE OBSTRUCTION OF THE

EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

CURED.

CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE

MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either

medical or surgical aid attended to by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the

Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment,"

at his office.

NO. 110

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and DR. VON

EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the

slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done.

I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty

years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was

performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear per-

fectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I

continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th street, between Second and Third Aves.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe

catarrh, with a continual discharge in my head, a tight-

ness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were

weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continu-

ally obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent

measles, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with

coughing, often with a fulness of my throat, together with a

soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me

of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life.

The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is suc-

cessful; it is impossible to overstate the benefit I have re-

ceived at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffer-

ing from the myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisen-

berg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give

this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again

saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I

applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; in-

deed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,

240 Seventh street, New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1863.

I have been suffering for years past from severe catarrh,

with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe de-

pression, great uneasiness and pain in my head, great diffi-

culty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils,

which gave me restless nights for several years. I have con-

sulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be con-

sumptive. What I suffered for a long time is indescrib-

le. My system was entirely deranged and greatly dis-

torted. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually

before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was

threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say I think

I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisen-

berg, who not only cured me of my catarrh by removing an

astounding quantity of disorganised matter from my head,

but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not

enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest,

and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge

that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment of

catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the prin-

ciple which directs his system of curing catarrh is such as to

render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, 366 Second avenue,

124 ALLEN STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so

in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable

discharge from both ears, accompanied with continual rumbling

noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most

eminent practitioner in the city without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say

that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is,

therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I

am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and

knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivalled

reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his

mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that

it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his

mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, correct.

JOHN TAYLOR,

New York, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted

with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling

noises in the head, together with other indications of a total

loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears

a great quantity of matter, together with congested blood,

relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is

with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL'S POST, No. 28 South street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost

completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor

the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg,

and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his

skill and unflinching attention, by which I recovered one

of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it

for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state

that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be

happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's

unrivalled success to any lady or gentleman who will call

on me. HUGH GILLON, No. 76 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1863.

This is to certify that I have suffered from very severe

chronic catarrh, with a full heaviness in the head. I feel

my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual

soreness of the throat, the child stealing over me, with oc-

casional hot flashes, a great heaviness of the chest and pain,

so much so that every one thought it was consumption. Hav-

ing heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISEN-

BERG, I consulted him with full hope of a cure. I am

now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great

number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his suc-

cessful and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in

my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for

him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to per-

fect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers

from chronic catarrh and sore throat to apply at once to

Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured.

FREDERICK WEBER, 909 Fourth street.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE.

110 Broadway, New York.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Additional News by the Morn-

ing Star.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH NEW YORK.

Indignation of the Merchants

Aroused.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14, 1863.

The situation of the rebel grapevine telegraph—imaginary

Battles and Union Defeat—Nero Conspiration—Bad

Prospect for Gathering the Sugar Crop—Postal Arrangements

with New York—Merchants Indignant—News from

Texas and Mexico—The People of Louisiana Adverse to

French Rule—Pensacola Federal Officers on the Run

—Governor Hamilton, of Texas—News from Missis-

sippi Sound, &c., &c.

Since the sailing of the Columbia on the 10th inst.,

nothing has transpired of general importance. The com-

munity, however, are almost daily treated to reports by

the "grapevine" telegraph news from "Dixie," an-

nouncing the movements of the two great armies in

Northern Georgia. These reports are the inventions of the

moral minds of New Orleans secessionists. With them

the manufacture of these reports has become a second

nature. One day they insist that Rosecrans' army has

been knocked into "smitherens," that there is not a

grape left to mark his defeat, and that there are not

federal enough left to make a corporal's guard or a do-

mestic bureau. The rebels here seem to lose sight of

hope, and submit upon such frothy material. I

have observed. Once in a while their

hearts are touched by a spark of generosity,

and instead of wiping out Rosecrans, they say he has met

with a defeat from Bragg. An exception to this rule of

fabricating rebel news is now and then found in the ut-

terances of educated secessionists, who boldly assert that

it was the hope and expectation of Bragg and the Rich-

mond government to have gained a complete and decisive

victory over Rosecrans at Chickamauga. In this they were

disappointed, as the full history of the affair plainly

shows. They claim a great victory, but it was achieved

at the expense of the lives of many of the "chivalrous"

soldiers of the South. Thus more such victory to the rebels,

and they are undone.

The conscription of all able bodied negroes in the

parish of Louisiana under Union control is being en-

forced with vigor. Evidence of it was seen in this

city last Saturday as squads of them were brought

into town under guard composed of troops of "unblessed

American citizens of African descent." The negro conscripts

seem not to understand the reason of this involuntary

service, and consider it in the light of a sort of imprison-

ment for deeds they know not of. The conscription of the

negroes at this time promises a harmful tendency in gar-

thering the sugar crop, which will soon be ready to gather.

It was estimated that if the negroes had not been con-

scripted, the plantations directly filled by the gov-

ernment would have yielded five thousand bushels, and

other plantations under Union protection fifteen thou-

sand bushels. Under existing circumstances, such as

I have mentioned, not one-half of the crop will be gar-

thered. I would suggest to the government, and to Mr.

Chase in particular, that the sugar cane crops now in the

soil in this department be at once given away to some

private parties at the North or West, to get it out and

made into sugar as best they may, so as to prevent the

loss of a crop, which now has the promise of being a good

one.

The restriction on the local press in the publication of

army news is still in force, with no signs of repeal or mo-

dification. It is generally considered an unnecessary

restriction, and has been refused to such an inflexible

rule, compared to what it was a few months ago, that we can afford to be generous, and the

press of New Orleans should be allowed as wide a freedom

in the publication of news as the most favored of other

cities. If any of the papers transgress their legitimate

sphere, the "military machine" can soon bring them to a

sense of their duties.

The merchants of New Orleans very justly complain

of the postal arrangements with New York and this city.

The mails are sent from New York in vessels regard-

less of speed. Sometimes, and very often, they are sent in

slow propelled, which are beaten by the side-wheel

steamers leaving three and four days after. A case in

point is that of the steamer Montgomery, which left New

York on the 30th ult., and arrived here yesterday, making

a twelve days trip. Her news was antiquated twenty-

four hours by the side-wheel steamer Morning Star, which

left New York on the 3d ult. Will Mr. Postmaster

Watkinson attend to this subject?

General Banks has been stating that the hopes of the

rebels for establishing an independent government are

on the wane, and that this impression has found

expression in the rebel press. He has excited

considerable discussion, and measures have been

taken to make the last days of the quasi-emergency as

glorious as possible—that is, the confederacy is to be

concentrated in some parts of the confederacy, to

concentrate the forces in some parts of the confederacy,

collect all available army stores, erect a national citadel,

and there fight the battle. Virginia is to be the

center of the confederacy, and the remnants of the

latter army is to fall back to Atlanta, where the final

struggle is to be fought. My informant, who has just

come from the heart of the confederacy, assures me that

preparations are now being made at Atlanta to consum-

mate this plan as a desperate resort. The cause of the

rebel army is, however, daily becoming more and more

desperate. A little unanimity and discretion on the part of the

authorities at Washington in disposing of the military and

naval forces at their command will break the rebel

rebellion in a few months. To do this, President

making and party quarrels must be given up for the

people, a little attention paid to crushing the

with the Union colors' friends, visited a drinking

saloon in proximity to the hotel. Bricks at once were

ordered and disposed of. In the course of conversation a

political argument on the war sprang up between the two

colonels, which resulted in a violent fight. The rebel

colonel was getting the best of his opponent, by pushing

his brother soldiers, who, in turn, gave him a

blow and a kick, until he was overpowered. Later

in the day the rebel colonel armed himself

with a pistol and bowie knife, and went to the hotel,

with a view of retaliation upon any of his enemies. His in-

tentions becoming known and his movements being strictly

watched, no opportunity was offered him to execute his

threats. The Union colonel now laid up in ordinary

with black eyes, numerous contusions and a wrenched

arm. So much as the result of a political argument and

a kick.

I have been requested by numerous officers of the

Thirteenth army corps to correct a false

impression which has been sent to the

condition of the command at a recent in-

spection. In the official report of the officer who made

the report, the Thirteenth army corps is stated to be

equipped with the best of arms, and the

equipment was represented as very bad, and a

recommendation was made for the disbandment of

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